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Answers of President KIM IL SUNG

To Questions Raised by General Secretary of Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture

PYONGYANG, Aug. 31 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave answers to the questions raised by the General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture on June 13, 1974.

According to a report from Lima, the Peruvian journal "Oiga" on July 26 carried the full text of the answers of the respected and beloved leader with his portrait printed in place of honour.

The full text of his answers was also published on August 1 in pamphlet form, in which the portrait of the respected and beloved leader is printed with due respect.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) and all other papers of Pyongyang today carry the full text of the answers given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by the General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture.

Follows the full text of his answers:

Question: Would you tell us, Mr. President, what is most important at the present stage of the Korean revolution and would you give the peoples of Peru and Latin America a brief account of the significance of what has been and will be done by the Korean revolution, to put it more concretely, by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, your Government, your Party and your people?

Answer: The most important problem arising at the present stage of the Korean revolution is to achieve the reunification of the country. It is the greatest desire and supreme revolutionary task of our nation to reunify the divided country.

Our nation which had lived in one territory with one culture and one language down through history was divided into two due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists after the liberation. It is owing to the territorial division and national split that the people of the southern half of our country have still been placed in the status of colonial slavery even after the liberation and grave difficulties have been lying in the way of our revolution.

As long as the tragic state of national split is kept, there can be no complete liberation of the country and the nation nor the nation-wide victory of the cause of socialism and communism. Therefore, we set it forth as the most important revolutionary task to reunify the country and energetically fought for its realization from the first days of the division of the country following the liberation.

The consistent policy maintained by our Party and the Government of the Republic in the struggle for achieving the cause of national reunification is to strengthen the three revolutionary forces. In other words, our Party and the Government of the Republic have held fast to the policy of striving, firstly, to strengthen the revolutionary forces of the northern half of the Republic, secondly, to strengthen the revolutionary forces of south Korea and, thirdly, to strengthen the international revolutionary forces and tighten solidarity with them in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It constitutes a decisive guarantee for achieving national reunification to strengthen the revolutionary forces of the northern half of the Republic.

Under the condition in which the country was divided after the liberation, our Party put forward the line of turning the northern half of the Republic into a solid base of the Korean revolution and energetically pushed ahead with the revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic.

In the past period the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic led the masses of the people to carry out with success the democratic revolution and socialist revolution and powerfully push ahead with the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, with the result that our revolutionary forces have been firmly built up in all fields of politics, economy, culture and military and the northern half has been turned into a powerful base of the Korean revolution, a socialist stronghold.

We have established an advanced socialist system and done away with the source of exploitation and poverty once and for all in the northern half of the Republic. Having freed themselves from exploitation and oppression for good, the working people of our country enjoy an independent and creative life to their heart's content as the masters of the country. Today all the working people of our country are firmly armed with the *Juche* idea and closely united around the Party with one mind and one will. This is the most valuable success we have made and a decisive guarantee for a new victory in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

Our people rehabilitated the national economy severely damaged by the war in a short span of time and built a solid independent national economy and fulfilled with credit the historical task of socialist industrialisation by waging a heroic struggle with the display of heightened revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea. Today our independent national economy meets by its own products the demand for almost all things needed for the prosperity and development of the country and the betterment of the people's living and continues developing at a high tempo in reliance upon our own raw materials and techniques, not affected by the economic fluctuation sweeping the whole world.

We have registered shining successes in cultural construction, too. Under the correct education policy of the Workers' Party of Korea a large contingent of more than 600,000 technicians, specialists and other national cadres has already been trained and the universal ten-year compulsory senior middle school education is now being successfully enforced in our country. Allround and brilliant efflorescence and development is witnessed in the socialist national culture of our country today.

By carrying through the self-defence military line, we have built strong defence capacity to successfully frustrate all the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and reliably defend the gains of revolution.

All the successes our people have made in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work over the last period are a firm guarantee for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a powerful asset for accomplishing the cause of socialism and communism. But, our successes are yet initial ones.

Our people are waging an energetic struggle to win complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, not resting on their laurels in the least.

To win complete victory of socialism, we are fulfilling three revolutions, that is, the ideological revolution, technical revolution and cultural revolution.

The basic task of the ideological revolution is to root up all the obsolete ideas from the minds of the working people and revolutionize and working-classize all the members of society. For the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, we are training the working people politically and ideologically by strengthening their organizational life, while strengthening ideological education, the education in *Juche*, among them. In revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society, we direct our great energies particularly to the revolutionization and working-classization of the intellectuals and peasants.

We are striving to make all the working people possess knowledge above the level of the senior middle school graduate and one technique or more by actively accelerating the cultural revolution. The working people freed from exploitation and oppression must possess a high degree of knowledge and technique, if they are to become the true master of the new society. Our Party is now unfolding a struggle to make it their daily routine and habit to do study under the slogan of letting the whole Party, whole people and whole army study, in order to enhance the ideological and cultural standards and technical standard of the Party members and the working people.

In the technical revolution main stress is laid on the struggle for carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the Fifth Congress of our Party. The basic points of the three major tasks of the technical revolution are to markedly narrow the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores. The three major tasks of the technical revolution are now being successfully carried to fulfilment through the active endeavours of our technicians and working people.

We are going to scale all the heights of the Six-Year Plan whose keynote is the three major tasks of the technical revolution on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea which falls in October next year and continue to advance towards a new, higher eminence.

The main heights we intend to scale after carrying out the Six-Year Plan are those of 12 million tons of steel, 1 million tons of non-ferrous metal, 100 million tons of coal, 50,000 million kwh of electric power, 20 million tons of cement, 5 million tons of machinery, 5 million tons of marine products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, reclamation of 100,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare...Ed.) of tideland and 10 million tons of grain.

A gigantic battle of grand socialist construction is now being energetically waged in our country to carry out the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and beat the new, grand ten major targets of economic construction. The heightened fighting spirit and revolutionary zeal of the working class and all other working people firmly convince us that the fighting goals set by the Party will be successfully attained in a short period.

When the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions which our people are now fulfilling are successfully promoted and the battle of grand socialist construction is crowned with shining victory, the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic will be consolidated still further and a decisive progress made in the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the final victory of the Korean revolution.

It is very important to increase the revolutionary forces in south Korea in achieving the reunification of the country.

It is the prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and an urgent task facing the south Korean revolution at the present stage to thwart and frustrate the colonial enslavement policy and nation-splitting moves of U.S. imperialism in Korea and realise the democratization of south Korean society. This task can be successfully carried out only when the revolutionary forces are strengthened in south Korea and a struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges is energetically waged.

The master of the south Korean revolution is the south Korean people under all circumstances. Only through their own decisive struggle can the south Korean people put an end to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, pave the way for the democratic development of south Korean society and free themselves from all manner of exploitation and subjugation.

The south Korean people who had suffered under the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule for 36 years in the past have been subjected to colonial slavery nearly for 30 years under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism which occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism. Today the lot of the south Korean people is very miserable under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. They are not only forced to slavish submission to the U.S. imperialists, but also are suffering from harsh exploitation and oppression by the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. The south Korean people are denied the slightest democratic freedom and rights, and only hard toil and poverty shadow them.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always comes resistance and where there is resistance, there always comes revolutionary struggle. The south Korean people have persistently waged a revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges in the past days.

In the course of their revolutionary struggle in the past, the south Korean people have suffered temporary failures many a time and undergone a multitude of arduous trials. In this course, however, the south Korean people have gained valuable experiences and lessons and have been further tempered. Today the south Korean people are fighting valiantly against the colonial enslavement policy of the foreign imperialists and the fascist-terror rule of their lackeys, further closing their fighting ranks even under so harsh fascist suppression by the enemy.

This struggle of the south Korean people is a patriotic struggle for saving the country and the nation from the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the splittists within and without and for reunifying the country and a just struggle for the democratization of society and right to existence. When the south Korean people win victory in the revolutionary struggle and a democratic power is established in south Korea, the socialist forces of the northern half and the democratic forces of south Korea will unite to successfully achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our Party and the entire people of the northern half of the Republic actively support and encourage with might and main the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people. We, as the same nation, regard it our bounden duty to actively support and encourage the just struggle of the south Korean people.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have made every possible efforts in the past to check and frustrate the colonial enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism toward Korea and the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the splittists within and without and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Consequent upon our tireless and sincere efforts, dialogue for reunification began between the north and the south a few years ago and the north-south joint statement the keynote of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was published.

We put forward the new five-point proposition of national reunification last year to break the deadlock and promote the cause of national reunification under the condition where the manoeuvres of the splittists within and without to obstruct the reunification of Korea and perpetuate division were becoming more undisguised. Its substance is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene a great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organisations in the north and south, institute a north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the United Nations under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The five-point proposition of national reunification advanced by us is a most correct and rational one to solve the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of the entire people of north and south Korea. Therefore, the entire people of north and south Korea warmly support this proposition and actively struggle for its realisation. Our five-point proposition of national reunification has evoked warm support and welcome from the world people as well.

The Korean revolution is part of the world revolution and the struggle of our people for national reunification is a link in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of world-wide scale. Therefore, to strengthen the international revolutionary forces and cement solidarity with them is an important guarantee for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. It is very important for us to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, all the more so because we are standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world imperialism.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic pay deep attention to strengthening the international revolutionary forces and cementing solidarity with them in the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We set it forth as the immovable principle of the external activities to unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the third world countries and all the peace-loving people of the world. We are actively striving especially to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the third world people, the new-emerging forces, who are advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The third world is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force at the present times. Today the third world people are courageously fighting against imperialism and playing an important role in the international arena.

The third world people have great strength to deal powerful blows to the imperialists. The third world countries have rich natural resources including oil and the imperialists depend on the third world countries for nearly all the raw materials they need. Under such conditions, if the third world people closely unite and strike hard blows at the imperialists and put pressure upon them, they can tie down and throw them into the bog of ruin. This is clearly borne out by the fact that last year Arab countries drove the Western world into a serious economic crisis by uniting and placing embargo on oil export to the imperialists assisting the Israeli aggressors and by the course of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the problem of raw materials and development some time ago.

If the third world countries fight in unity they can shatter the old order by which the imperialist powers unilaterally decide upon and dispose of the international issues in their favour in the international arena and can establish a new order and settle all the questions in accordance with the will and interests of the third world people and the peace-loving people.

The third world people have strength and wisdom to carve out their future on their own and build a new society by themselves. If the third world countries united and cooperated with each other filling up each other's knowledge by teaching each other and learning from each other, and accommodating each other, they could rapidly develop economy, culture, science and technology and achieve progress and prosperity.

The imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists are most afraid of the united strength of the third world people. Therefore, the imperialists leave no stone unturned in obstructing the unity of the third world people and employ the strategy of strangulating the anti-imperialist forces one by one. The third world people should thoroughly frustrate all manner of obstructions of the imperialists and further strengthen unity. Unity is the source of the invincible strength of the third world people.

The Korean people are linked with the third world people by bonds of friendship for the commonness of the past position and the present struggle and are fighting shoulder to shoulder with them for the realization of the common goal and ideal.

The Korean people will actively support and encourage, in the future, too, the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and other third world people and the peoples of all countries of the world and strengthen militant solidarity with them in every way, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

We will decisively frustrate the manoeuvres of the splittists within and without and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail by the united strength of the entire people of north and south Korea with the positive support and encouragement of the world people.

The achievement of national reunification will be a historic event of delivering the south Korean people from the misfortune of colonial slavery and widely opening the road of eternal prosperity to our fatherland and nation and will be an epochal occasion for further consolidating peace in Asia and the world.

Question: Peru has just established trade relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as a step forward toward overall diplomatic relations, and, in Peru, too, revolution is under way.

How do you think, Mr. President, about these relations, their present and future, about the Peruvian revolution led by General Juan Velasco Alvarado, President of the Republic of Peru?

Answer: Though the Korean and Peruvian peoples are separated from each other by a long distance geographically with an ocean in between, they have common aspiration and aim as peoples who were both subjected to exploitation and oppression by imperialism and colonialism in the past. Therefore, the peoples of our two countries understand well each other and have very friendly relations. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have developed fast since General Juan Velasco Alvarado overthrew the pro-U.S. reactionary regime and established a new regime in October 1968. Since the establishment of the new regime in Peru, visits and contacts have become frequent between Korea and Peru and today our two countries support and cooperate with each other in many fields.

Trade relations were officially established between Korea and Peru in May. This marks a big progress in the development of relations between the two countries. This will also be an important milestone in developing the relations between the two countries to a higher level in the future.

The Government of the Republic of Peru expressed support and sympathy for the struggle of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the international arena in the past. Our people are thankful for this. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express thanks to the Government of the Republic of Peru and the Peruvian people for their support and sympathy for the revolutionary cause of our people.

We are satisfied with the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Peru are developing more favourably with each passing day.

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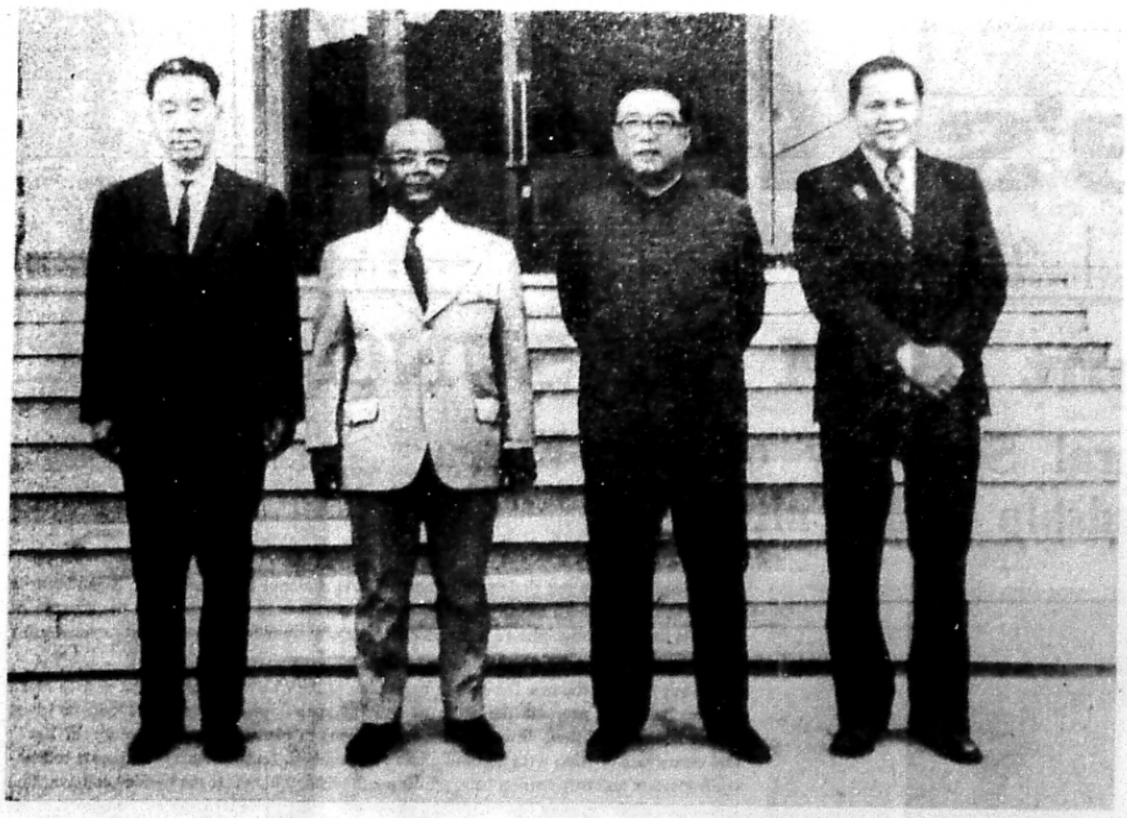

President Kim Il Sung received the Editor-in-Chief of "El Panama America" and the Editor-in-Chief of "Matutino," Panamanian papers, on a visit to the DPRK. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Editor-in-Chief of "El Panama America" and Editor-in-Chief of "Matutino", Panamanian Papers, and Chilean Worker-Peasant PUAM Del.

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 1 received Mario August Rodriguez, Editor-in-Chief of "El Panama America," and Rafael Nunez Zarza Villa, Editor-in-Chief of "Matutino," Panamanian papers, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he warmly welcomed the visit of the Panamanian guests to our country and had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests said that it was their greatest honor to be personally received by the leader, the guide and great revolutionary who has the greatest ability and enjoys the highest authority and prestige in the present time, the era of revolution, and conveyed to the leader firm militant solidarity and warm friendly greetings of the Panamanian people to the Korean people who are fighting against imperialist aggression and for the independent reunification of the country.

The leader said that the visit of the guests to our country would make a great contribution to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Panamanian peoples and expressed thanks to the guests for encouraging in our country our people in the struggle for national reunification and socialist construction.

The leader said that he fully supported the independent policy of General Omar Torrijos Herrera, Head of the Government of the Republic of Panama, and the struggle of the Panamanian people to chase the U.S. imperialist occupation forces out of the Panama Canal Zone and win the legitimate right to the Canal Zone, expressed the belief that the Panamanian people would unite around General Omar Torrijos Herrera and achieve the complete independence at an early date and hoped that the Korean and Panamanian peoples would further strengthen friendship and solidarity and fight shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle against imperialism.

Saying that through the visit to Korea they had got better understanding of the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people and become deeply convinced that the *Juche* idea founded by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, with his genius is the basis for the liberation of all the peoples of the world, the guests stressed that they found the form and way of struggle of the Panamanian people to achieve a complete and final liberation of the country in the example shown by the victory of the Korean revolution and in the precious experience and lesson of it.

The guests said that through the visit to Korea they had got firm conviction of the liberation struggle of the people and felt as if they were reborn on the earth.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave answers to a number of questions raised by the guests.

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on September 2 received the delegation of the Chilean Worker-Peasant Popular Unity Action Movement on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Juan Enrique Vega, deputy General Secretary of the Chilean Worker-Peasant Popular Unity Action Movement, and member of its Political Committee.

Present there were Comrade So Choi and personage concerned Kim Gil Hyon.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he was very glad and happy at the visit of the delegation of the Chilean Worker-Peasant Popular Unity Action Movement to our country and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Ruandan State Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 29 the Ruandan state delegation on a visit to our country.

The members of the Ruandan state delegation headed by Nsekalije Aloys, Minister for External Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Ruanda, were present on the occasion.

Also present were Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, and personage concerned Chong Song Nam.

Warmly welcoming the visit of the Ruandan state delegation to our country, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The leader said that the visit of the Ruandan state delegation to our country marked a new stage in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and gave great inspiration to our people's struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and asked it to convey his deep thanks and warm, fraternal greetings to His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal who sent the delegation.

Noting that the "Ruandanization" policy shaped by President Habyarimana Juvenal was very correct, the leader expressed full support to it.

Saying that it is important to strengthen the friendship and cooperation of the third world countries which call for independence at present, the leader stressed that the friendly and cooperative relations between Ruanda and Korea should be further developed.

The head of the delegation said that it was great honour for the entire members of the delegation to be granted an audience by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and courteously conveyed friendly greetings of His Excellency Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Ruanda, to the leader.

He said: His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal asked us to convey to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, that he hopes to strengthen and develop still more the relations of friendship between the two countries and extends positive support to the political line of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly the policy of peaceful national reunification advanced by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, and the just stand of the Korean people on reunifying the country independently and peacefully without the interference of the outside forces.

Saying that the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea based on the *Juche* idea founded by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, is highly lauded in Ruanda, the head of the delegation stressed that the *Juche* idea is the compass in the struggle of the third world countries for freedom, independence and liberation.

He expressed full support to the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the entry of Korea into the United Nations.

The head of the delegation said that back home his delegation would certainly convey he warm and precious words of the leader to His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal and the Government and people of Ruanda.

Senegal National Journalists Assn. Mission

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted an audience on August 21 to the visiting delegation of the National Journalists Association of Senegal.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Moctar Kobe, General Secretary of the African Journalists Union, Chairman of the National Journalists Association of Senegal and Chief Editor of the newspaper "L'Ouest Africain."

Present there were personages concerned Kim Si Hak, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and Chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, and Kim Gil Hyon.

On the occasion, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the visit of the delegation of the National Journalists Association of Senegal to our country was of great importance in continuously strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples after the visit of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, to our country, and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Saying that the fine impression left by the visit of His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor to our country was still felt very deeply, the leader asked the delegation to convey his regards to His Excellency President and madame upon returning home.

The head of the delegation said that it was great joy for them to be received in audience by His Excellency Kim Il Sung and extended heartfelt thanks to His Excellency President for granting a personal audience to his delegation despite much claims on his time. He said that the verbal message which His Excellency President asked them to convey to His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor would be conveyed not only to His Excellency President but to the entire Senegalese people and the entire West African peoples.

Referring to the historic trend of our times when the world people, particularly the peoples of the third world countries unanimously demand independence, the leader stressed that the independence demanded by all countries is just and for the victory of independence, the third world peoples should not only cement political unity but further strengthen economic cooperation.

We always follow the struggle and the revolutionary life of the Korean people who are building the country on the principle of independence and this time we saw for ourselves all the fine things in Korea, about which the President of our country told after his return home from his visit to Korea, the head of the delegation said. He noted that what his delegation saw in Korea would be greatly helpful to the work of the Senegalese people.

The head of the delegation declared that back home, his delegation would make every effort as soldiers struggling to strengthen friendship and cooperation between Korea and Senegal and achieve Korea's reunification and hoped that the Korean people would register great success in the grand Chollima march.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave answers to a series of questions put by the delegation on the occasion.

Permanent Representative Of Sudan to U.N.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 2 Rahmatala Abudoula, Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit to our country of the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations and had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

First Ambassador of Nepal to DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 23 the credentials of Kshetra Bickram Rana, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Comrade Rim Chun Chu, General Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry; and a staffer of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Nepal in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed his appointment as ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal to our country and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

I regard it as a great honour and pride to work as first ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal to the great Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the ambassador noted. He said that he would in the future make every effort to strengthen friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

Saying that it is important for the third world countries demanding independeuce and opposing imperialism and colonialism to politically unite and economically cooperate with each other, the leader spoke about further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and Nepal in all fields.

Saying that His Majesty King, Government and people of the Kingdom of Nepal are following with keen interest and satisfaction the successes made by the Korean people in the building of a new society, the ambassador stressed: The words of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung are fully translated into reality in Korea and the policy enforced by His Excellency President always yields great results.

As Korea is one country and one nation, she should not be split, the ambassador said, and declared: The policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunifying the split fatherland will surely register success.

(KCNA)

(Continued from page 1)

The Government of our Republic will actively strive to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Republic of Peru in various fields, political, economic and cultural, in the future.

We believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Peru will develop more favourably in the future in conformity with the common desire and interests of the two peoples, on the principles of complete equality and independence, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

You asked me how I think about the Peruvian revolution led by President Juan Velasco Alvarado. We are deeply moved by the progressive, democratic and revolutionary policies enforced by the Government of the Republic of Peru which are suited to the interest of the Peruvian people.

The Government of the Republic of Peru has nationalized the oil companies and mines owned by the U.S. imperialists and factories, enterprises, banks, railways and ships of foreign monopolies and domestic capitalists and is enforcing an agrarian reform to confiscate the land of the U.S. imperialists and domestic latifundia and distribute them to the peasants. The Government of the Republic of Peru took a revolutionary measure of driving out of Peru the United States "military mission," a tool of the U.S. imperialists' interference in other's internal affairs, and declared a 200 mile sea limit and metes out stern punishment to the U.S. imperialist pirate ships intruding into its territorial waters.

All these measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Peru are very important ones for opposing the domination and subjugation by U.S. imperialism, defending national independence and sovereignty and achieving the prosperity of the country.

For the Government of the Republic of Peru to have taken such progressive and revolutionary measures under the very nose of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, is a very courageous and bold action, an action which deserves to be followed by the whole world. The courageous struggle of the Government of the Republic of Peru and the Peruvian people and the victorious advance of the Peruvian revolution give a great inspiration to the peoples of all countries of the world including the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries who are struggling to build a rich and powerful sovereign and independent state, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

We fully support all the revolutionary measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Peru to put an end to the interference of the U.S. imperialists, protect the natural resources of the country and develop the national economy and the valiant, just struggle of the Peruvian people.

We also actively support the independent foreign policy of the Government of the Republic of Peru and highly appraise the great role played by the Government of the Republic of Peru in the struggle to achieve the complete independence of the Latin American countries and form a common front of non-aligned states under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever actively support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the Peruvian people to defend the sovereignty of the country and achieve national prosperity.

Question: Forthcoming December 9 will mark the 150th year after the battle of Ayacucho which brought independence of Latin America in its struggle against the Empire of Spain, and on this occasion, the countries liberated by Bolivar—Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia—together with other fraternal countries of the continent, are making preparations to joyfully celebrate this anniversary at a moment when all the Latin American countries are waging an arduous struggle in various ways for their national liberation against U.S. imperialism.

What is your opinion, Mr. President, on this anniversary and afore-said struggle?

Answer: The valiant struggle waged by the Latin American people against the Spanish aggressors in the past is well known to our people. The courageous Latin American people waged an unflinching struggle against the aggressors, with arms in their hands, from the first days when the Spanish aggressors set foot in Latin America in aggression and finally chased the Spanish aggressors out of Latin America and won independence. The Ayacucho battle waged by the Latin American people under the guidance of Bolivar on December 9, 1824, was the historic battle which put an end to the 300 year rule of the Spanish colonialists over south America. The victory in the Ayacucho battle showed that the Latin American people were not dead but were alive and, if a people united and rose in struggle, they could defeat any aggressor.

You said that many countries of Latin America are making preparations for joyously celebrating the 150th anniversary of the victory in the Ayacucho battle. That is quite natural and is a good thing. It is noteworthy that the Latin American countries will grandly celebrate the 150th anniversary of the victory in the Ayacucho battle at a time when they are waging a courageous struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national independence and sovereignty. It will mark an important milestone in strengthening the anti-U.S. struggle in Latin America and cementing the militant solidarity among the peoples in this region.

The Korean people regard the fete of the Latin American people as their own. We warmly congratulate the Peruvian people and peoples of many other Latin American countries on their grand celebration of the 150th anniversary of the victory in the Ayacucho battle.

The struggle for national independence and sovereignty is developing in scope and depth in diverse forms today in Latin America. Today the flag of anti-imperialism and independence is flying high over Latin America which was once called a "hereditary estate" and a "tranquil backyard" of the U.S. imperialists.

The Latin American people are today waging an energetic struggle against the domination and control by U.S. imperialism and for defence of the political sovereignty, natural resources and sea limit. The day has gone never to return when the U.S. imperialists could freely oppress and plunder the Latin American people and an era has come when the Latin American people are emerging as the master of Latin America.

The struggle the Latin American people are now waging under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence is a just struggle to defend national independence and dignity and national interests and a part of the great revolutionary struggle of the third world people. It is also a valiant struggle to root up the very foothold of U.S. imperialism. This courageous struggle of the Latin American people enjoys positive support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world.

The Korean people highly appreciate and resolutely support the struggle of the Latin American people against the domination and interference of U.S. imperialism and for defence of the national interests and dignity and for the complete attainment of sovereignty. Our people will always remain an intimate comrade-in-arms of the Latin American people in the struggle against the common enemy and render active support and encouragement to them in their just struggle.

We firmly believe that the Latin American people with a long tradition of struggle against the foreign aggressors and marauders will firmly unite under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and continue to wage a persistent struggle against the domination and interference of U.S. imperialism and thus surely build a Latin America without imperialism and colonialism, a new peaceful and prosperous Latin America.

Question: In the way of the application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of each country, taking into consideration revolutionary internationalism, what creative significance, Mr. President, do you think the *Juche* idea, the Korean revolution and your own personal work have for Korea in the first place and for all the countries of the world in general?

Answer: You asked me what significance the *Juche* idea, the Korean revolution and our work have for Korea and on a world-wide scale. I think you will get the answer when I tell you what the *Juche* idea of our Party means:

Juche widely known to the world today is a term for the idea that the master of the revolution and construction is the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. Revolution can neither be exported nor be imported nor be made by other people in one's stead. The master of the revolution in each country is its people themselves. Therefore, the people of each country should solve all the problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work by their own efforts from independent and creative stands, with the attitude of a master towards the revolution of their country.

In the course of the struggle for the liberation of the country and national independence, we keenly experienced that in order to make the Korean revolution successfully, the Korean people should take the attitude of a master and use their own brains and form their own judgements on all problems arising in the revolution and solve them by their own efforts in conformity with the specific conditions of their country. We advanced the *Juche* idea on the basis of such experiences and lessons gained in the course of the revolutionary struggle and persistently strove to embody it in all fields of the revolution and construction. One may say that the road covered by the Korean revolution was a course of the overall embodiment of the *Juche* idea in all spheres of social life.

The *Juche* idea is the sole guiding idea of our Party and the guiding compass of all the activities of the Government of the Republic. All the lines and policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic are based on the *Juche* idea and embody it.

Our people have achieved a great victory in the revolution and construction by adopting the *Juche* idea as the guiding principle and thoroughly embodying it in all fields, political, economic, military and cultural. All the achievements made by our people in the revolution and construction strikingly demonstrate the correctness and vitality of the *Juche* idea.

Our Party's *Juche* idea fully conforms with the fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism and completely agrees with proletarian internationalism. The *Juche* idea is a revolutionary idea which guides one to carry out the revolution of one's country on one's own responsibility and make well the world revolution, too, by carrying out the revolution of one's country successfully. The final victory of the world revolution can be achieved only when the revolution is successfully fulfilled in each country. If we establish *Juche* and correctly lead the Korean revolution, thus successfully building socialism and communism in Korea, we will be discharging our national duty and, at the same time, making a direct contribution to the development of the world revolution.

Today the *Juche* idea is not only winning an all-round victory in Korea but also arousing active support and sympathy among the world people. This is because, we think, the *Juche* idea conforms also to the aspiration and desire of the world people, though we were the first to advance it, as it was demanded by the Korean revolution.

Today the progressive people of the world are desirous of living in the spirit of *Juche* and many countries want to take the road of independence. Nobody wants to depend on others in their life or would tolerate the dignity of his nation being trampled underfoot. Therefore, it is natural for the world people to demand independence, we think.

Today, in the world arena, the third world people in particular are holding aloft the banner of independence and even the second world countries want to follow the path of independence. It is an irresistible world-wide trend today that the people are taking the road of independence. The present time may be called an era of independence when the peoples who were oppressed and humiliated under the rule and yoke of big countries in the past emerge as the master of the world and shape their destiny independently and creatively.

We consider that the *Juche* idea will enjoy ever greater support and welcome of the world people with each passing day, for it correctly reflects the demand and trend of the present times. No force can dampen the desire of the world people who demand independence.

I take this opportunity to express thanks to the functionaries of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture for widely introducing and propagating the *Juche* idea of our Party and actively supporting and encouraging the revolutionary cause of our people.

I wish you greater success in your future activities for developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Peruvian peoples.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Between DPRK and Republic of South Vietnam

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A joint communique between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of South Vietnam was published in Pyongyang on August 30.

The joint communique reads:

Upon the invitation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam headed by His Excellency Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from August 26 to 30, 1974.

His Excellency Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, cordially received President Nguyen Huu Tho and his party and had a conversation with them.

During its stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam inspected Mangyongdae, the cradle of the Korean revolution, a number of educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and a unit of the Korean People's Army and attended a grand mass meeting of citizens of the capital welcoming it.

The delegation was accorded warm welcome and cordial hospitality everywhere it went, a clear sign of the fervent friendly feeling of the Korean people toward the South Vietnamese people who are fighting on the common front against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The two sides held talks, at which they informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of South Vietnam and on questions of common concern.

Attending the talks on the Korean side were Kang Ryang Uk, vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Choe Jae U, vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Kim Hak Sop, Minister of Communications; Kim Jae Bong, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Pae Yong Jae and Kim Dong Hun, functionaries of the Foreign Ministry.

Attending there on the South Vietnamese side were head of the delegation His Excellency Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; Trinh Dinh Thao, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces and vice-President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; Nguyen Van Hieu, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Minister of State; Le Quang Chanh, Member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Vietnam; Nguyen Nhu, Director of the Second Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Ho Cong Kieu, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Vietnam to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and warm, fraternal friendship between the Korean and South Vietnamese peoples.

The Korean side warmly hailed the great victory the South Vietnamese people have won in the heroic war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the clear-sighted guidance of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation with His Excellency Nguyen Huu Tho as President and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam as a common victory of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the non-aligned states, the national liberation movement and the forces fighting for peace, democracy and social progress.

The Korean side highly appreciated the successes made by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in the struggle for healing the wounds of the war and building the liberated areas in an all-round way by mobilizing all the people while struggling to strictly implement the Paris Agreement and achieve the national unity and concord and noted with joy that the international position and prestige of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam were constantly rising as the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people thanks to the brilliant victory won by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam on the diplomatic front.

The Korean side trenchantly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Nguyen Van Thieu clique for gravely and systematically violating the Paris Agreement on Vietnam and carrying on the neo-colonialist war and strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists stop their military intervention in South Vietnam and interference in the internal affairs of the South Vietnamese people, discontinue military aid to the Saigon puppet regime, withdraw from South Vietnam all the U.S. military personnel disguised as civilians and implement the points agreed upon with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and that the Nguyen Van Thieu clique stop all the "pacification operations," the "nibbling operations," the barbarous bombing and shelling of the areas under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the acts of wrecking the negotiations, release all the illegally detained civilians and military personnel, guarantee freedom and democratic rights in the areas under the control of the Saigon puppet regime and that the Nguyen Van Thieu clique accept at an early date the reasonable 6-point proposal put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam on March 22, 1974.

The Korean side affirmed its continued strong support to the just struggle of the South Vietnamese people for guaranteeing the strict implementation of the Paris Agreement, defending the liberated areas and safeguarding the already made revolutionary gains and fully supported the deserved retaliation of the South Vietnamese people for the military adventures of the bellicose Nguyen Van Thieu clique.

The South Vietnamese side expressed heartfelt deep thanks to respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the powerful support and encouragement and precious assistance to the war of resistance of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to the revolutionary struggle on the new stage at present.

The South Vietnamese side earnestly praised the heroic Korean people who, under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, defeated the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and thus firmly defended the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and converted their country which had once been poor and backward and was severely destroyed in the war into a socialist industrial state with modern industry, developed agriculture, powerful defence capacity and brilliant national culture in a brief period in the spirit of Chollima by embodying the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has developed diplomatic relations with many more countries with each day and enlisted active support and sympathy from a large number of people of the world, and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" at the 28th U.N. General Assembly Session constituted a new, important victory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and showed that its international prestige and authority had been steadily enhanced.

The great victories of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all the fields greatly help toward promoting the cause of struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The South Vietnamese side wished the fraternal Korean people greater successes in grand socialist construction for carrying out ahead of schedule the program tasks of the Six-Year Plan advanced by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and scaling the new, higher eminence of socialism through the "speed battle."

The South Vietnamese side stated that it invariably and fully supports the just struggle of the Korean people for freedom, independence and national reunification, and strongly supported the five-point proposition of national reunification laid down by President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973 and the just stand clarified in the letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the U.S. Congress on March 25, 1974 and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle to solve the question of the country's reunification independently and peacefully, without interference of any outside force.

The South Vietnamese side pungently denounced the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, are scheming to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of the country and resorting to fascist repression against the south Korean people of all strata struggling for freedom, democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and strongly demanded that all the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the mask of the "U.N. forces" be withdrawn at once and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique stop at once their brutal suppression and terrorist acts against the south Korean people.

The Korean side expressed deep thanks to the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the South Vietnamese people for their active support to the sacred cause of struggle of the Korean people to accelerate socialist construction and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Both sides unanimously concluded that in the international arena today the time has already gone when the imperialists could behave at will and it is an irresistible trend that the people who were oppressed and exploited in the past emerge as the master of the arena of history and advance along the road of independence and sovereignty, holding their destiny in their hands.

Both sides vehemently denounced imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism which is persisting in its aggression and interference against the independence and sovereignty of all countries and resorting to constant manoeuvres to suppress and destroy the national liberation movement and the struggle for peace, independence, democracy and social progress which are being waged in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world.

Both sides scathingly denounced the aggressive force of Japanese militarism which, revived under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, is intensifying infiltration into Asian countries with the dark design to realise the old dream of "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

Both sides fully supported the firm stand of the Cambodian people to fight resolutely till final victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for the complete liberation of the country and considered that the Cambodian question should be settled by the Cambodian people themselves in accordance with the five-point statement of Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk dated March 23, 1970, and the political program of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

Both sides warmly hailed the establishment of the National Coalition Political Council and Provisional National Union Government of Laos and expressed firm solidarity with the Lao people in the courageous struggle for building a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, united and prospering Laos.

Holding that U.S. imperialism must get out of Taiwan, the two sides fully supported the struggle of the Chinese people for liberating Taiwan province, an inalienable, sacred territory of the People's Republic of China.

The two sides resolutely supported the struggle of the peoples of the Arab countries, strongly demanded that the Israeli aggressors backed and instigated by U.S. imperialism withdraw all their troops from the land of the Arab countries which they are illegally occupying, and expressed firm solidarity with the Palestinian people in the struggle for winning their legitimate national rights.

Both sides fully supported the cause of liberation of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique and the peoples of Azania, Namibia and Zimbabwe and hailed the founding of the new Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Both sides supported in its entirety the just struggle of the Cuban people for frustrating the U.S. imperialists' policy of blockade and isolation and resolutely held that the United States should discontinue its moves of aggression and intervention against the Republic of Cuba.

The two sides sternly denounced the fascist military coup staged by the U.S. imperialists and domestic reactionaries against the Chilean Popular Unity Government, strongly held that they should discontinue at once their bloody terrorist acts and release at once the imprisoned patriots and progressive people, and fully supported the just struggle of the Chilean people.

Both sides highly appraised the role of the non-alignment movement in the international affairs and considered that the resolution on struggling against imperialism and old and new colonialism to defend the independence, freedom and natural resources of each country, which was adopted at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Algeria, was a powerful inspiration to the revolutionary struggle of the world people.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world in their struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a great contribution to deepening the mutual trust and understanding between the Korean and South Vietnamese peoples and further consolidating and developing the militant friendship and solidarity in the struggle against the common enemy.

Bumper Harvest of Farm Produce In DPR of Korea

Maize

An unusually rich harvest not only of rice but maize is expected in the socialist countryside of the northern half of the Republic.

Maize, one of the two major grain crops in our country, is doing unusually well.

It is estimated that an average of 7 to 8 tons of maize will be harvested from each *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) in Kaechon county, South Pyongan Province, taking the county as a whole.

No small number of workteams of the cooperative farms in Uiju, Nyongbyon and Taechon counties of North Pyongan Province and Suchon and Kangdong counties of South Pyongan Province will gather in 10 to 12 tons of maize from each *chongbo*.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Maize, of all dry-field grain crops, is especially high-yielding. The Party organizations and government bodies should pay close attention to the expansion of maize cultivation."

The respected and beloved leader visited Kaechon in 1956, when the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy was going on, and gave instructions on planting maize on an extensive scale. And the leader taught the farmers in detail how to cultivate maize.

A farmer of Kaechon county said: "It doesn't matter whether we have experience or not. All goes well when we do as instructed by the Party. Let us all plant maize unconditionally as taught by the leader!"

This was not the voice of a farmer of Kaechon alone.

The acreage sown to maize increased along with the expansion of paddy fields in keeping with the rapid progress of irrigation projects in all rural villages with the support of fast developing heavy industry.

As a result, the grain problem which cropped up as a difficult problem in our country after the war was solved in a short span of time. Already in 1956 the grain output was 8 per cent above the pre-war year and 19 per cent above the pre-liberation year of 1944.

The respected and beloved leader led the farmers to expand and develop the maize farming still further in keeping with the increase of the rice output.

New high-yielding strains of maize were produced under the wise guidance and warm solicitude of the fatherly leader.

This new method of cultivation renders it possible to mechanize all the farming of maize—transplanting of seedlings in humus pots, sowing, manuring, harrowing, weeding and harvesting. The Soho Cooperative Farm in Uiju county of North Pyongan Province, Ryongchon Cooperative Farm in Hwangju county of North Hwanghae Province, Changryon Cooperative Farm in Unryul county of South Hwanghae Province and many other cooperative farms comprehensively mechanized the maize farming so that a farmer may tend more than 10 *chongbo* of maize field.

The method of transplanting seedlings in humus pots, the best way of intensive maize farming, was applied to 95 per cent of maize fields this year in such mountainous areas as Sinyang county of South Pyongan Province thanks to the mechanization of the growing and transplanting of seedlings in humus pots.

Acting upon the teaching of the great leader, the cooperative farms in all parts of the country worked out the detailed plans of crop distribution, calculating the per-*chongbo* yield of maize on the basis of counting the number of stalks in the given acreage.

The method of planting adequate number of stalks in the given acreage which has been applied from this year has displayed a great vitality in the maize farming.

The cooperative farmers throughout the country set a goal to harvest more than 10 tons of maize from each *chongbo* in the coming few years.

This will constitute an important guarantee for occupying the grain height of 10 million tons in the next perspective plan after capturing the grain height of the Six-Year Plan this year ahead of schedule.

This will also pave a broad road for the development of foodstuff industry and stockbreeding in the northern half of the Republic where the food question has long been solved.

Vegetables

The sowing of autumn vegetables is nearing completion in the cooperative fields of Korea.

Having wound up the sowing of autumn vegetables in the fields where early potatoes and wheat and barley had been harvested, the cooperative farms are now hastening in the last stage the planting of cabbages in humus pots and sowing of radish for winter pickling as after-crops of summer vegetables and maize.

The autumn vegetable growing is a very important work in supplying to each head of the population far more than 100 kg of vegetables for wintering, including those for *kimchi* (pickled vegetables) of peculiar taste and flavour which the Korean people eat with pleasure in winter.

All the vegetable growers of the country sowed enough seeds to plant humus-pot vegetables in 100 per cent of the fields allotted for cabbages for winter pickling and strictly observed the standard number of cabbages per *chongbo*, thus paving the way for a sharp rise in vegetable harvest.

The cooperative farms on the outskirts of Pyongyang selected good radish seeds and carried out their sowing in a few days by machines to be the first to complete the sowing of such autumn vegetables as cabbage and radish by August 2 in the country. They are now transplanting cabbages in humus pots.

The sowing of autumn vegetables picked up momentum in August. It is nearing completion in the specialized vegetable plots around Hamhung, Songrim and all other cities and workers' settlements throughout the country and nearly all other vegetable plots of the country.

All the cabbages for winter pickling having been sown in humus pots and radish seed sowing completed in time in the vegetable fields covered with ramified networks of irrigation setups, mainly water-sprinkling works, our country is looking forward to an unusually rich harvest of vegetables. The farms specializing in vegetable growing will successfully carry out the resolution they made at the beginning of the year to produce 100 to 150 tons of vegetables, upwards of 200 tons at maximum, from each *chongbo* this year.

Fruits

The fruit shops and counters in Korea are now stacked with richly ripened fruits.

The fruit shops which have been supplying cherry, apricot and other early fruits to the working people since the end of May attract customers with peach, plum, early apple and early grape and other early ripening fruits.

The nation's output of fruits this year is expected to go up 30 per cent above the peak of last year.

A bumper year of fruits has visited the orchards extending more than 10,000 *chongbo* on the combined fruit farm in Kwail county, South Hwanghae Province, and the state fruit farms in Pyongyang, Sukchon and Hwangju in the western part of Korea and in Pukchong and Hamhung in the eastern part of Korea each with farms extending hundreds of, thousands of *chongbo* and in the orchards of cooperative farms and in the gardens of farm houses.

The per *chongbo* harvest of peach reaches 20 to 30 tons, more than 50 tons at maximum.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally visited the Pyongyang Fruit Farm in the thick of the war in the autumn of 1951 and spread a blueprint of the fruit farm, visualizing today's prospering socialist fatherland. Its work team No. 3 is now picking more than 50 tons of peach from each *chongbo*, a result of their tending fruit trees with singlehearted allegiance to the leader.

Resolved to reap a bumper year of fruits this year which marks the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" that brightly illumines the road to the final solution of the rural question, the working people in the domain of fruit growing have actively stepped up the mechanization and chemicalization of fruit growing since the beginning of the year and tended with good care the fruit trees in keeping with the scientific and technical requirements. As a result, 7 or 8 more tons of peach than last year is being picked this year from each *chongbo*.

Great quantities of plum and early apples are being picked from orchards in different parts of the country.

The fruit processing factories on the fruit farms and in each county are busy with intensive processing of abundant early apples.

The total acreage under fruits will reach 300,000 *chongbo* and the output of fruits 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons at the end of the Six-Year Plan in our country which had no more than 10,000 *chongbo* of orchards under the Japanese imperialist rule 29 years ago. (KCNA)

Co-op farmers of Hoesang district, Hamhung, supply to urban population fresh vegetables cultivated under the water-sprinkling system.

Members of the Soho Cooperative Farm in Uiju county are sharing their joy of having a bumper harvest of corns.

Cocoon Output Shoots Up

Our country produced this year unusually large quantities of spring cocoons through a mass movement for raising silkworms.

According to data available from the agricultural commission, the nation's output of spring cocoons is up 20 per cent over last year's.

This year's output of spring cocoons went up 50 per cent over last year in North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong Provinces, noted cocoon producers of the country. The cocoon output plan was fulfilled at 140 per cent in Chagang Province, a firm cocoon producing centre.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Korea has been well known to the world for its sericulture from the past. Under such actual conditions it would be more profitable to plant many mulberry trees and develop sericulture to manufacture silk."

Our country has very favourable soil and climatic conditions for raising mulberry, tussah and castor-bean trees and other vegetation for sericulture and silkworm breeding. Our country can successfully solve the problem of feed for silkworms by making the most of mountains which account for a larger part of its territory.

Our ancesters gained valuable experiences of silk production by planting mulberry trees in various parts of the country and breeding silkworms everywhere.

Koreans sericulture has been famous in the world from olden times and its experiences were passed on to the neighbouring countries and silk produced in our country is greatly popular in foreign markets.

After liberating the country from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down a wise policy on rapidly developing sericulture by making the most of the favourable natural conditions and long-standing experiences of silk production in our country and has shown great solicitude for the development of sericulture.

The silkworm breeding has made dazzling progress in accordance with the basic orientation of development of sericulture—putting main stress on the raising of mulberry worms on the basis of consolidating the feed producing bases and widely applying advanced breeding method and developing it in combination with the raising of tussah and castor-bean worms.

The nation's sericulture has developed into a specialized large-scale socialist economy from private sideline production.

Along with large scale state-run silkworm breeding enterprises, silkworm breeding workteams and silkworm breeding subwork teams are operating on all cooperative farms.

Our country which had only few thousands of *chongbo* of mulberry fields right after liberation has now more than 100,000 *chongbo* of mulberry fields and 140,000 *chongbo* of forests of tussah trees.

The annual cocoon output per silkworm breeder reached more than one ton at many centres thanks to the wide introduction of scientific silkworm raising method.

True to the fatherly leader's teaching on energetically raising silkworms through a mass movement, the women not only in rural villages but in cities and workers' settlements and organs and enterprises have built feed-producing bases by making an effective use of open areas and raising silkworms on a large-scale. As a result, the cocoon output grows sharply.

The nation's cocoon output in 1946, the year following liberation, was no more than 1,900 tons. But it will reach 40,000 tons by the end of the Six-Year Plan. (KCNA)

S. Korean Puppet Clique Must Stop Anti-DPRK, Anti-Chongryun Racket at Once

DPRK Foreign Ministry Raps Seoul Bandits For Demanding Suppression of Chongryun

PYONGYANG, Sep. 4 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a statement today denouncing the treacherous crime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in demanding the Japanese Government suppress the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and compatriots in Japan.

The statement reads in full:

The south Korean rulers are these days running riot with bloodshot eyes in their attempt to find a way out, trounced within and without and landed in utter isolation for their treacherous crimes in seeking national split and suppressing the people.

Particularly, they framed a preposterous political plot over what they call "shooting incident" some time ago and launched a wholesale "anti-communist" row with rare frenzy, hurling groundless slanders and calumnies at our Republic and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

A few days ago, Pak Jung Hi himself, lost to shame, demanded directly the Japanese Government suppress Chongryun and patriotic compatriots in Japan and later, on September 2, the wretch who calls himself south Korean foreign minister worked out a document labelled "diplomatic note" to this effect and handed it to the Japanese side.

The entire Korean people feel irrepressible indignation at this monstrous treacherous act of the south Korean reactionary rulers and scathingly expose and denounce it before the world as a treacherous crime never to be condoned.

This act of the south Korean rulers is a heinous act of treachery to the nation intended to suppress and murder even fellow countrymen abroad through foreigners after committing so barbaric fascist repression against the south Korean people.

As for Chongryun, it is a patriotic and democratic organisation of Korean citizens in Japan who had undergone distress for a long time, which is engaged in a just work for defending their national rights and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and it has always respected and observed the Japanese law.

Now the south Korean rulers dare attempt to suppress Chongryun and compatriots in Japan by filing a complaint against them with Japan. This is a filthy and brazen act that can be conceived only by those steeped in treacheries.

The whole world knows that the "shooting incident" over which the south Korean rulers are raising such a hue and cry now is a big political plot directed against our Republic and Chongryun.

After wresting "power" at the point of the bayonet, the south Korean rulers have all along sold the country and the nation to the U.S. and Japanese masters, intensified fascist repression of the south Korean people and viciously sought to perpetuate the split of the nation in an effort to realise their wild ambition for long-term office.

As their treacherous acts and fascist atrocities have come across a strong resistance of the south Korean people and ever bitterer condemnation by world public opinion, the south Korean reactionary rulers went the length of enacting such a despicable political farce as the "shooting incident," a trite ruse employed by those doomed to prolong their remaining days.

It was revealed from the very beginning, therefore, that the "whole aspect of investigation" fabricated by them to link this "incident" with Chongryun in a far-fetched manner was a sheer fabrication. Even the Japanese authorities refuse to recognize it.

We believe that Japan will not comply with the ignorant request of the south Korean rulers contrary to international common knowledge, which is intended to have Chongryun and the Korean citizens in Japan suppressed by Japan.

The Japanese authorities should refrain from such acts as illegally watching or shadowing or searching Chongryun functionaries or attempting to suppress Chongryun under the pretext of "cooperation in investigation" with the south Korean rulers.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will never tolerate anyone stretching a hand of suppression to Chongryun in Japan.

Through the dastardly political farce and war clamour the south Korean rulers attempt to divert elsewhere the attention of world public opinion denouncing their brutal fascist repression, further intensify their suppression of the south Korean people and deliberately make the situation strained to lead it to the brink of war and thus shore up the fascist terror rule shaking to its very foundation. This is, however, a foolish act.

The harsher the south Korean rulers suppress the people and the faster they rush along the road of desperate adventures murdering compatriots, the further it will precipitate their own self-destruction.

Indeed, the present rulers of south Korea are a traitorous clique more wicked than the feudal rulers who drove out our nation into the tragic lot of national ruin.

The south Korean rulers now forsaken by everybody had better look straight at the reality today. If they want to deport themselves with discretion even now, they must discontinue at once their "anti-communist" din against our Republic and give up their criminal intrigues to have Chongryun destroyed and compatriots suppressed and murdered at the hands of foreigners.

The south Korean rulers must give up their treacherous policy of reliance upon outside forces and stop the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and release all the arrested and detained patriotic people and let the south Korean people freely take the road of nationwide movement for peaceful reunification.

If the south Korean rulers obstinately turn down our consistent, sincere proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and keep to the road of treacheries, they will face a stern judgement by the people and will be perished with the indelible disgrace as traitors to the nation on their names.

Appeal to World People

Re "Incident of Shooting" at Pak Jung Hi, S. Korean Military Bandits' Political Intrigues

CSC, General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

In connection with the fact that recently the south Korean puppet clique shamelessly requested the Japanese authorities to suppress Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), as the puppet clique handed a "diplomatic note" to Ushiroku, Japanese ambassador in Seoul, Chongryun made public on Sep. 4 an appeal to the people of the world, denouncing the political plot of Seoul. The appeal reads as follows:

Dear friends.

We pay our respects to your organization and you for your sincere efforts for peace, democracy and social progress.

As you know, the south Korean militarist "regime" is openly perpetrating political plots after the attempt on the life of Pak Jung Hi on Aug. 15, spreading a lie that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) played a part in the "incident".

They shamelessly demand the Japanese Government suppress Chongryun. They threaten that if the Japanese Government doesn't accept their demand, they are resolved to take any grave measures.

As many newspapers of the world point out, the attempt on the life of Pak Jung Hi was caused by the fascist suppression of the south Korean people by the Pak Jung Hi clique. There is no reason or ground for passing the responsibility for the "incident" to someone else.

After the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement, as well known to the world, the Pak Jung Hi militarist "regime" is intensifying fascist suppression to a degree unprecedented in the history of mankind, in order to eliminate all its adversaries. They arrest and imprison at random south Korean politicians, scientists, men of culture, pressmen, religionists, youth and students and bring them to the military tribunal to sentence them to capital punishment or heavy penalties. A large number of patriotic south Korean youth, students and people are brutally tortured.

Included among them are former south Korean "president" Yun Bo Son, Catholic bishop Chi Hak Sun, poet Kim Ji Ha, brothers So, compatriot Chae Chang Il and two Japanese students, Hayakawa and Tachikawa.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are also viciously machinating to get rid, through the political tribunal, of Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean presidential candidate, who was abducted in broad daylight from Tokyo to Seoul last year.

Many patriotic south Korean students, youth and people are still arrested and imprisoned only because they opposed the "military dictatorship" and demanded "constitutional revision," "freedom" and democracy.

In order to justify their fascist barbarities, the Pak Jung Hi fascist militarist "regime" is unfolding "anti-Republic (DPRK)" and "anti-Chongryun" furor, clamoring about the "threat to the south." These manoeuvres are intended to cover up the act against the nation and people and to deceive the fair opinion of the south Korean people and the world public.

To make the matter worse, the Pak Jung Hi clique are scheming to deliberately aggravate tension between north and south and to change the situation in Korea into a state of near-war.

The traitorous acts by Pak Jung Hi clique have converted south Korea into a politically and economically irretrievable bog. For this reason, they are isolated from and rejected by people the world over, not to speak of the south Korean people.

The Pak Jung Hi militarist "regime" leaves no stone unturned to prolong their dirty remaining life and to save themselves from the severe crisis by fabricating many incidents.

They stretch out their talons even to foreign countries including Japan, the United States, West Germany and France, not content with the fascist suppression of the people at home. They are making frantic efforts to suppress Chongryun, the overseas citizens' organization of the DPRK, taking advantage of the recent incident.

In particular, as the facts and political intrigue cooked up by the Pak Jung Hi clique in connection with the incident were exposed, they are shamelessly trying to attain their dirty political aim with the backing of the Japanese authorities. They persistently demand the Japanese Government "cooperate in the investigation" and "suppress" Chongryun.

Along with this, assuring that they are going to meet the demand of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the Japanese authorities maintain close connections with the clique and aim to oppress Chongryun.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongryun have nothing to do with the attempt on the life of Pak Jung Hi.

For nearly 20 years since its formation (May 25, 1955) Chongryun, as the organization of overseas citizens of the DPRK, has made every effort to defend the rights and interest of Korean citizens here, devote itself to the prosperity of the country and the nation and realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Chongryun will do everything it can, in future, too, as it did in the past, to defend the fundamental human rights of Korean citizens here and to realize national reunification, the most urgent national desire of the entire Korean people.

You and your organization are kindly requested to thoroughly condemn the political plot of the Pak Jung Hi military regime against the DPRK and Chongryun and to extend active support to the south Korean people in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

You and your organization are also sincerely requested to press the Japanese Government to discontinue their illegal intervention in the Chongryun organizations and the activities of Chongryun functionaries and to stop colluding with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

We wish you and your organization greater success in your future work.

With best regards,

Central Standing Committee,
General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

September 4, 1974

DPRK Social Bodies Flay Pak Clique's "Anti-Communist" Din

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and **the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland** made public a joint statement on August 30, denouncing the puppet clique of south Korea who are kicking up a hysteric "anti-communist" row against the northern half of our Republic on a large scale after the "incident of shooting" at traitor Pak Jung Hi.

The statement said:

As for the "shooting incident" over which the south Korean rulers are vilifying us, it has nothing to do with our Republic or the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Why then are the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique raising a wholesale racket against us by using the "shooting incident" for their "anti-communist" campaign?

The "anti-communist" racket raised by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique now is a link in the war preparation manoeuvres designed to wreck peace in our country and kindle the flame of war and drive our nation again into the scourge of a fratricidal war.

The situation is grave, indeed, and it is fraught with ever graver danger of war each day.

We can never tolerate the most reckless "anti-communist" racket and grave war preparation manoeuvres which the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are conducting in a premeditated manner and are sharply watching them with heightened revolutionary vigilance.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique should cool their heads overheated with war hysteria and act with discretion and renounce the despicable plot to connect all the "incidents" that occur in south Korea with us and give up at once the "anti-communist" farce which can fool no one.

The U.S. and Japanese aggressors must no longer instigate the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which, forsaken by the people, have lost reason in face of the crisis of destruction and discontinue their interference in the internal affairs of our country and take hands off south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must look straight at the reality and act with discretion and stop forthwith the despicable and shameless "anti-communist" din slandering us over the "shooting incident," said **Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea,** in a recent statement.

Saying that where there is oppression there always comes resistance, he remarked that the "incident of shooting" at traitor Pak Jung Hi was a manifestation of the resistance of the south Korean people and a result of his own doing.

Chairman Ryom Tae Jun went on:

They seek to divert elsewhere the attention of the people at home and abroad denouncing their bloody fascist repression of the south Korean people, prop up their tottering fascist ruling system, break up the north-south dialogue, incite hostility between the north and the south and screw up tension to the highest pitch to lead the situation to the brink of war, by raising an "anti-communist" din, laying the blame for the "shooting incident" at our door.

He stressed in conclusion:

The dangerous war preparation moves committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang remind us of the eve of June 25, 1950, the day when traitor Syngman Rhee started a fratricidal war at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

So said **Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People,** in his recent statement denouncing Pak Jung Hi, the traitor, for feverishly raising a large-scale "anti-communist" din in a mad campaign to lay the blame for the "incident of shooting" at traitor Pak Jung Hi at the door of our Republic and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

He demanded that the U.S. and Japanese aggressors should no longer encourage the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are isolated within and without, but discontinue their interference in the internal affairs of our country and take their hands off south Korea at once.

Our people and youth and students are watching with high revolutionary vigilance the "anti-communist" racket of the south Korean puppet clique and making full preparations to cope with any provocative act of the scoundrels, declared **Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth,** in his statement on September 2.

The reckless "anti-communist" racket of the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits is a heinous act to suppress the anti-"government" sentiments and fighting spirit of the south Korean people and youth and students and divert elsewhere the public attention at home and abroad and bring their fascist suppression of the south Korean people and youth and students to the extremity and the last-ditch effort to prolong their remaining days which are numbered and maintain the "revitalized" dictatorship, he said, and continued:

The Japanese reactionaries must discontinue the recklees act of encouraging the "anti-communist" farce of the south Korean puppets against us and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) under the pretext of "cooperation in investigation" and the like.

(KCNA)

Chongryun's Statement

Chairman Han Duk Su, the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) met the press at the Korean Hall on September 3 in connection with the shameless act of the Pak puppet clique who handed an "diplomatic note" to the Japanese ambassador to Seoul on September 2, urged his government to "control" Chongryun.

Chairman Han Duk Su demanded that the Japanese authorities resolutely reject the illegal demand of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. He stressed that the Japanese authorities must stop at once the unreasonable investigation of and interference in Chongryun and its functionaries.

The Japanese authorities should guarantee the basic human rights of Korean residents here and free social activities for Chongryun, according to international law and practices, he added.

Earlier, on August 31, Chairman Han Duk Su held a press conference, condemning the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for asking on August 30 the Japanese Government through the Japanese ambassador to Seoul to suppress Chongryun and order it dissolved.

Japanese Public Bare Pak's Political Plot

Broad public circles of Japan are pungently denouncing the vicious political intrigues of the south Korean puppet clique against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) surrounding the "incident of shooting" at Pak Jung Hi.

The August 23 issue of "**Akahata,**" the central organ of the Japan Communist Party, carried an editorial captioned "Servile Approach to Pak's Ruse."

Denouncing the Pak Jung Hi gang who are weaving every conceivable plot to divert elsewhere the criticism against them and the focal point of the "incident of shooting," the editorial pointed out:

The Japanese Government let this ruse of the Pak clique pass without any challenge. Worse yet, it has, in effect, connived at the unilateral "announcement" of the Pak clique on the "incident of shooting" and is kowtowing to the preposterous allegation of the Pak clique.

The Tanaka Cabinet must be resolutely condemned for its political stance of conniving at everything and openly currying favour with the Pak clique in order to maintain the relations of "friendship" with the Pak clique even though the sovereignty of the country is encroached and the human rights of the Japanese are violated.

We cannot but note that the Japan-south Korea relations sought by the Tanaka Cabinet are no more than the dangerous relations of "Japan-south Korea 'anti-communist' military alliance" inseparably linked with the "Japan-U.S. military alliance."

We once again strongly demand that the Japanese Government make a fundamental change in its policy toward Korea.

In an article entitled "Shooting at 'President' Pak 'Regime' Showing Symptoms of Its Last Days," the **"Shakai Shimpo,"** the organ of the Japan Socialist Party, said on August 21:

The Pak "regime" has suppressed the strength of the people aspiring after the reunification of Korea by spreading the false propaganda about "armed aggression" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, creating a war crisis and craftily conducting "anti-communist" propaganda and sowing anti-Japanese sentiments in order to divert elsewhere the deep discontent of the people with the Pak system.

But, it is clear that the lie will not last long, no matter how hard they may try to deceive people, forcing the consciousness of crisis upon them.

The Pak "regime" is making a desperate attempt, driven into a tighter corner. The "incident of shooting at the president," one may say, is an "incident" symbolic of the symptoms of the doomsday.

Suzuki Yasuzo, professor of Rissyo University, said:

It is most unlikely that Chongryun whose basic action line is to work for defence of the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country commits individual terrorism. It is noisily clamoured that the "shooter" had received "instructions" on the ship "Mangyongbong" to create the impression that the ship is involved in the incident. But, it is too clear that this is a sheer fabrication.

Korean citizens in Japan and many Japanese have inspected the ship "Mangyongbong," the former to deepen their understanding of the homeland and the latter to strengthen Japan-Korea friendship. It is absurd to take advantage of this to spread lies.

Truth about U.S. Aggression on Korea (6)

Korean War As Launched by U.S. Imperialists

(Continued from the previous issue)

Dulles declared on June 22, 1950 in his talk with MacArthur in Tokyo: The United States will take "positive action" to "maintain peace in the Far East." (according to The New York Times, dated June 22)

I. F. Stone, an American journalist, had this comment on what the "positive action" meant in his book "THE HIDDEN HISTORY OF THE KOREAN WAR" published in New York, 1952: "This was on June 22. The only positive action which followed was the outbreak of war in Korea on June 25 and the commitment of the American government to large-scale intervention against Communism in the Pacific area on June 27."

After the start of the aggressive war, the American imperialists, as planned, fully utilizing their mass media in order to veil their vicious criminal act, falsely described the war as caused by a "surprise attack" by the north.

But, the shameful propaganda proved ineffective.

Pushing ahead with the plan for a "punitive" war and thrusting into the areas north of the 38th Parallel over thousands of times, the aggressors forcibly kidnaped dwellers in the north, set fire to villages, robbed them of property and killed people.

For instance, in 1949 alone, the cases of armed invasion numbered 1836.

The Government of the DPRK had continuously warned the enemy against a possible tragic fratricidal war, and made every patient effort for fear that a major conflict may break out along the 38th Parallel.

The claim of Seoul and Washington that the north launched the "attack" first although they perpetrated a full-scale invasion of the north, is no doubt a case of "The thief turns on the master with a club."

In the hearing by the Senate Appropriations Committee on the State Department budget held on June 5, 1951, it was made clear that the U.S. State Department had already prepared a "resolution" on the "Korean War" to be submitted to the U.N. prior to its outbreak.

That day, in his answer to a question put by Senator Ferguson, John D. Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State for United Nation affairs, disclosed "We had planned to take it to the United Nations for immediate action."

Then he said: "We knew in general what we were going to say." "We had a skeleton of a resolution here first." (according to "THE HIDDEN STORY OF THE KOREAN WAR")

Moreover, American provocation of the war is also clear from the following press reports.—An Indian daily (December 22, 1950 issue): A newly appointed American military advisor to Iran who had worked for MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo when the Korean War broke out, revealed that the war was launched by the "ROK" army under a direct directive of the G.H.Q. of the U.S. army in Japan, when he met with members of the general staff of Iranian armed forces and students of Iran's military academy.

An American journal "LIFE" (August issue, 1950): There has not been a time so well prepared for a war as at present in the whole military history of our country.

With no trick, can the U.S. imperialists conceal their criminal war provocations in Korea.

Abused U.N. Flag

The U.S. imperialists, who ignited the Korean War, deliberately convened the U.N. Security Council on June 25, 1950. Then, an illegal "resolution," labelling the DPRK as "aggressor," was railroaded through it by the warmaniacs. On top of this, a "resolution" approving the military intervention by the U.S. and its satellites in Korea was cooked up on June 27.

These "resolutions" are invalid because of the following facts:

Firstly, they were hurriedly approved on the basis of groundless one-sided American claim without scientific or material evidence regarding the outbreak of the war along the 38th Parallel.

The fact that the American-proposed "resolutions" to the U.N. were already outlined before the war was ignited, is mentioned in the last issue. Moreover, the only material provided by Washington for debate in the U.N.S.C. was forged telegrams sent by the American ambassador in Seoul and the "U.N. Commission on Korea," an aggressive machine manipulated by the United States.

There was no "evidence" except these; in fact no "evidence" existed. The credibility of the telegrams had never been examined by anyone.

But, the brazen-faced American invaders did not hesitate to brand the DPRK as "aggressor."

Paragraph 7, Article 2 of the U.N. Charter prohibits U.N. interference in the internal affairs of any country.

In the light of the Charter, the U.N. dealings with the Korean question, instigated by the U.S., in the wake of the Syngman Rhee's invasion of the north, crudely violate the Charter; as Article 32 of the Charter stipulates that any country concerned, irrespective of whether it is a member or not, should be invited to participate in debate on the question concerned in the U.N.S.C., a DPRK representative should have been invited there.

Nevertheless, the American representative made desperate efforts to pass the illegal "resolutions" through the session, without taking any such preliminary measures due to be done.

It is precisely because the invaders feared that the truth of the American war provocation might be exposed by an on-the-spot investigation or testimonies by witnesses.

Secondly, the falsehood of the "resolutions" on the Korean War is clear from the fact that they were railroaded without the participation of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, permanent members of the U.N.S.C.—Charter Paragraph 3, Article 27 of the U.N. provides that no resolution can be adopted by the Security Council without unanimous approval by the five permanent members.

Thirdly, the falsehood lies in the fact that the June 27 resolution approving the U.N. intervention in Korea was adopted as a fait accompli after the U.S. armed invasion was launched.

U.S. President Truman's order to "back up" the puppet army of south Korea was given to the U.S. air and naval forces on June 27, 1950, and the Security Council opened at 3:15 p.m. on the same day.

This is the truth about the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists under the cloak of "U.N. police activities."

MacArthur had this to say: The U.S. army carried out operations 12 hours earlier than the U.N. decision. (according to his testimony at a Senate hearing in 1951)

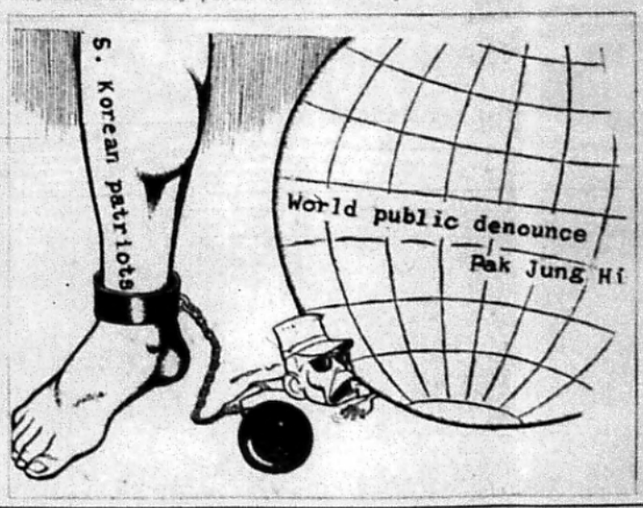
The United States railroaded on July 7, 1950 through the Security Council an illegal "resolution" approving formation of the "U.N. forces" by the U.S. and satellite countries' armies mobilized into the Korean War. MacArthur was appointed commander-in-chief of the U.N. forces.

Thus, the U.N. was converted into a machine available for American aggression against Korea.

MacArthur said: The relationship between me and the United Nations was nominal. Whatever I did was controlled by the joint chiefs of staff.... Even the reports I prepared were censored by the State Department and the Defence Department.

From any point of view, I had nothing to do with the United Nations....

All the telegrams I had to cable, came from the G.H.Q. of the U.S. Army in Washington. (according to MacArthur's testimony at the Senate hearing) (To be continued)



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